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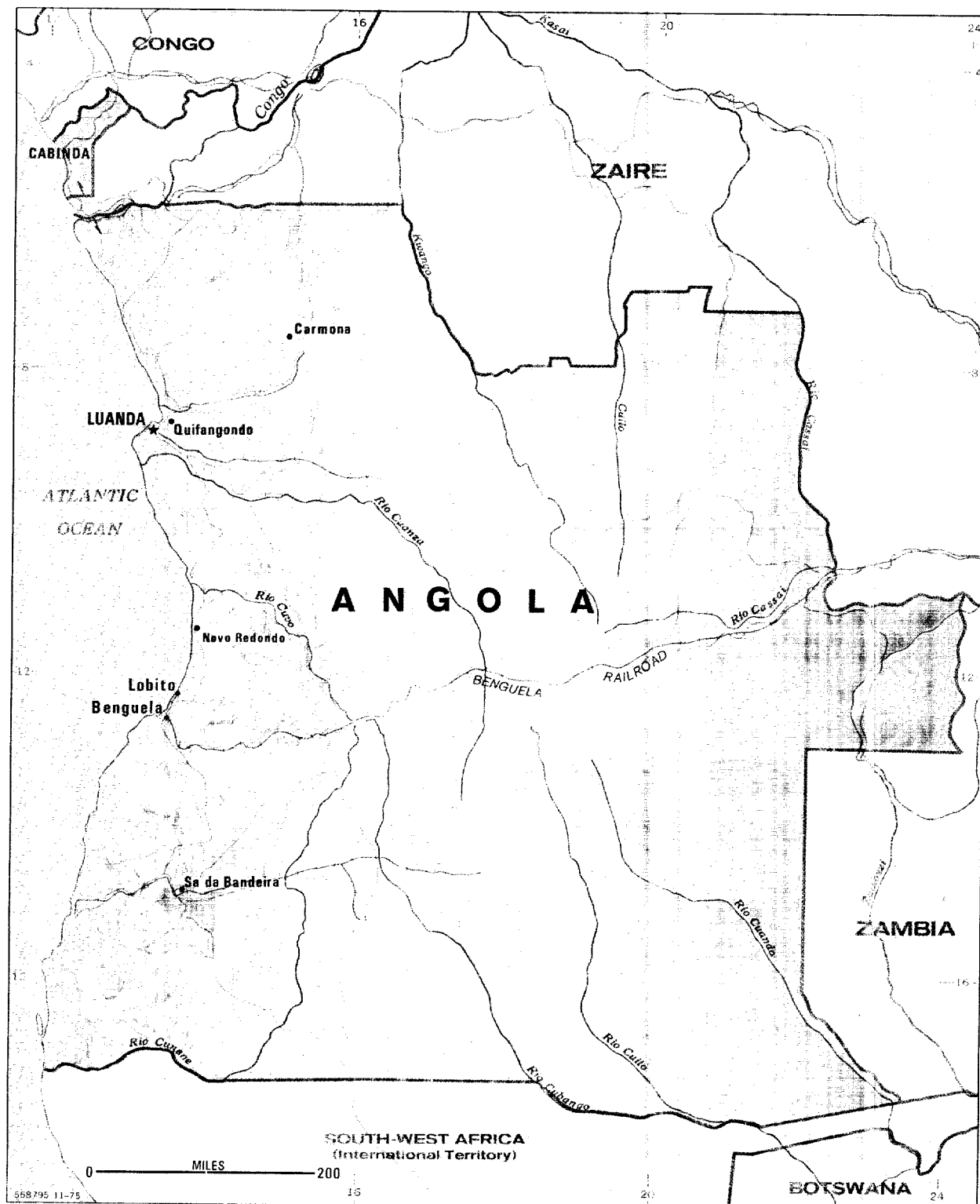
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ANGOLA

Angola drifted leaderless into independence yesterday as the Portuguese left the territory without passing sovereignty to any of the three warring liberation groups. The Portuguese high commissioner left Luanda and merely announced that the territory was being turned over to the "Angolan people."

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which controls Luanda and some other areas of the country, proclaimed a unilateral declaration of independence and went ahead with planned activities to celebrate. Meanwhile, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, in conjunction with Angola's third liberation group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, announced a rival government. According to an announcement out of Kinshasa, where the National Front and National Union had been conferring, the administrative seat of their new government will be Nova Lisboa, which they have renamed Huambo.

The rival government will be comprised of a president, a prime minister, and a 24-member Council of Revolution. The government leaders were not announced.



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In a separate news announcement, the National Union called for a cease-fire, a neutralization of Luanda, and the establishment of a government of national unity made up of the three liberation groups.

At the same time, fighting was continuing. According to the latest press announcements, a combined National Front - National Union force took Novo Redondo and Porto Amboim yesterday, leaving the Popular Movement with only Luanda as a major point of resupply.



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A number of African governments who have had close ties with the Popular Movement—Congo, Guinea, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau—are expected to recognize the Popular Movement government. However, a variety of reports

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yesterday indicated that a number of African and European countries intend to withhold recognition from either rival claimant. Ugandan President Amin, speaking as head of the Organization of African Unity, called on OAU members to be neutral toward the Angolan situation.

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BANGLADESH

There have been no new eruptions within the Bengalee military since a revolt among enlisted men flared briefly in Dacca over the weekend, but the situation remains fragile.

Further trouble could be instigated by a far-left political group that has emerged as a force among the troops. India will be watching closely to see if the Dacca government can reimpose its authority on the enlisted men.

Most of the rebellious troops reportedly have surrendered their arms and rejoined their units. Officers had been unnerved by the mutiny and the killing of some of their colleagues and dependents, but they now seem to be returning to their posts.

The enlisted men, apparently motivated in part by long-standing grievances, took advantage of the confusion of the past few days to register their dissatisfaction. They reportedly were incited to mutiny by members of the National Socialist Party, a political opposition group with a vague leftist ideology and a reputation for being anti-India. Although the party has never developed broad civilian support, it seems to have gained some influence among the mutinous troops.

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The new strongman, General Zia, still appears to hold the support of the army, but he needs the active participation of the officer corps if the enlisted men are to be brought under control. The officers may have difficulty re-establishing trust between themselves and the troops. Some have reportedly long ignored the concerns of the men.

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In the past few days, India's censored press has reverted to treating events in Bangladesh in factual, relatively unemotional terms. This is a departure from dramatized accounts published late last week. In both cases, the press has probably been reflecting Indian government guidance.

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SPANISH SAHARA

A Moroccan delegation will return to Madrid this week for further negotiations with Spain over the disposition of Spanish Sahara. The two sides will try to work out a firm agreement from the loose understanding King Hassan reached with a senior Spanish official last Saturday.

In an attempt to maintain pressure on Madrid, Moroccan Minister of State for Information Benhima announced that the marchers returning from the Sahara will remain at Tarfaya until negotiations end.

Meanwhile, Algerian President Boumediene flew to western Algeria yesterday to meet with Mauritanian President Ould Daddah. Boumediene, who still insists on a referendum for the Saharans under UN auspices, will once again attempt to convert the Mauritanian leader to his view and seek to elicit from Ould Daddah details of Morocco's understanding with Spain.

Mauritania supports a partition of the Sahara with Morocco but is willing to go along with a limited UN role to resolve the dispute. Mauritanian officials would accept a referendum that does not include independence as an option.



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EGYPT

The acquisition of two US nuclear-power reactors will boost Egypt's industrial development in the mid-1980s.

The two reactors, which have a combined planned capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts, will be located near Alexandria to serve the Cairo area. Seawater desalinization equipment capable of processing 5 million gallons per day will be included.

Egypt's electric power base, now underutilized by about 50 percent, will be hard pressed to meet the country's requirements until nuclear power plants are completed. Completion of the plants is planned for 1983. The Soviet-built Aswan hydroelectric station accounts for almost half of Egypt's national capacity of about 4.5 million kilowatts, even though it is operating at only about half its potential. Aswan may never operate at more than this because of the competition from irrigation for available water.

The present electric power surplus is expected to be readily consumed as industrialization progresses. The nuclear installations will provide the necessary electricity requirements to sustain industrial growth as well as provide fresh water for agricultural development. The location of the two reactors in the industrial heartland will alleviate the currently excessive dependence on transmission from Aswan, which is susceptible to interruption.

Nuclear power will assure a more stable output of electricity than hydroelectric production. Possession of nuclear power would also serve Egypt's desire for enhanced prestige and technological competence.

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LEBANON

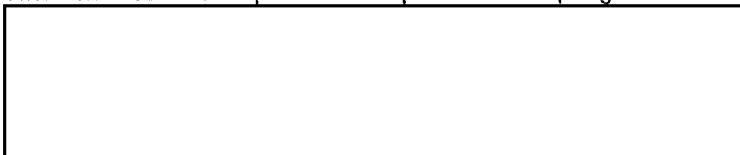
With the latest cease-fire now ten days old and generally respected, Prime Minister Karami is making a renewed effort to find a political solution to Lebanon's problems.

Karami has called on the country's warring factions to allow the Lebanese army and internal security force to play a more forceful role in restoring civil order. Once calm has returned, he pledged the government will work to implement comprehensive political, social, and economic reforms.

Karami's assertion that security and reform are inseparable represents an attempt to be even-handed and to elicit concessions from both sides. His statement that order must be restored before reforms can be implemented, however, constitutes a concession to right-wing Christians.

Phalanges Party leader Jumayyil has approved Karami's initiative, claiming that the Prime Minister has finally conceded the Phalangists' basic point: that the government must assert its authority. Like Karami, however, Jumayyil spoke only in general terms and avoided promising anything specific.

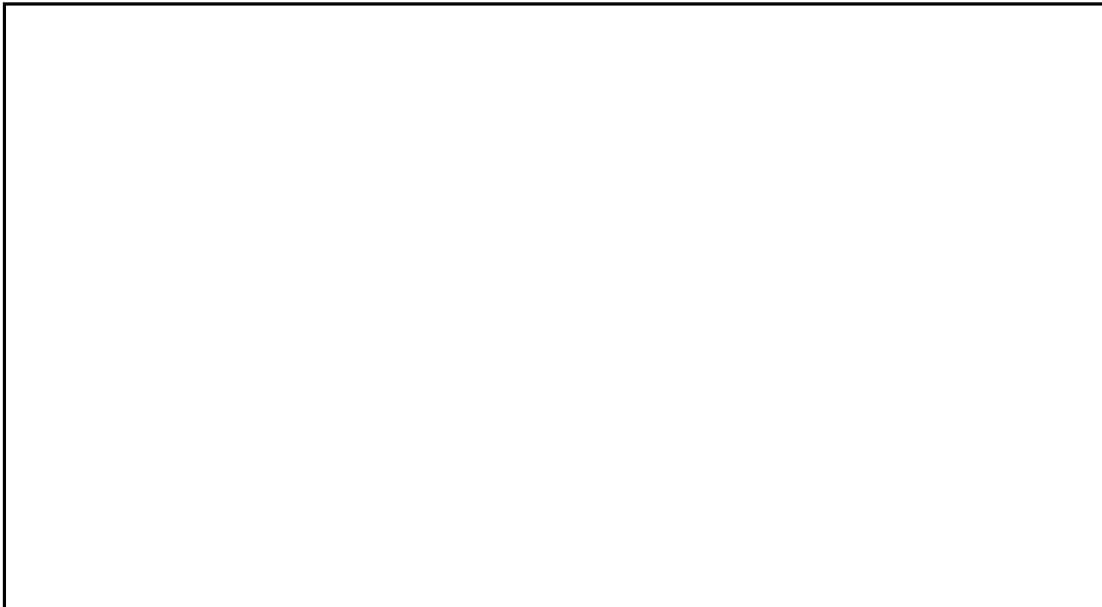
Lebanese leftists have not reacted; they may withhold comment until Karami elaborates his ideas. The Prime Minister is expected to spell out his program at a cabinet meeting tomorrow.



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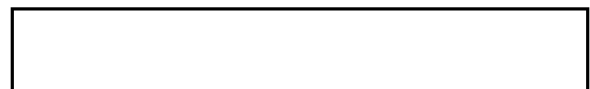
UNITED NATIONS: A resolution equating Zionism with racism was passed in the General Assembly last night with a vote 72 for, 35 against, and 32 abstentions. An earlier motion—proposed by Belgium—to defer the vote until next year was defeated in a closed assembly vote. Although the majority of African states—whose own program against racial discrimination is now jeopardized by the Zionism linkage—voted to consider the issue now, in the actual vote on the resolution 17 of these states either voted against the resolution or abstained. The EC Nine voted against the resolution, and most Latin Americans either voted against or abstained. Passage of the resolution under the same rubric as the traditional UN campaign against racism and racial discrimination may lead some developed countries to suspend their financial support of the entire UN anti-discrimination program.



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